Human Rights

By Professor Ezzeldin Bassyouni

For law School Students

Egypt

AUC The American University in Cairo

Educators professional Diploma

On Friday 10 th December 1948 the universal declaration of human rights was adopted by the United Nations organization whose first article stipulate that : the freedom and dignity of man ,equity of rights and called for putting brotherhood in place of despise and hatred ,this declaration is considered the most international historical document concerning human rights ,obligations and manifestations which dealt with all aspects of human rights in the twentieth century ,this declaration of human rights comprises 30 articles dealt with the following :

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

المادة 1. يولد جميع الناس أحرارا ومتساوين في الكرامة والحقوق. وقد وهبوا عقلًا وضميرًا وعليهم أن يعاملوا بعضهم بعضًا بروح الأخوة.

The legal ruling in the article regulate

A) Determining man's freedom

B) Determining man's dignity as a human being

c) The rights of equality among individuals in rights and obligations

D) Determining the aspect of independence of man reason and conscience

e) Calling for speeding brother hood among individuals instead of antagonism and hatred

This article considered all the principles which the declaration seeks to establish among individuals .

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

المادة 2 لكل إنسان حق التمتع بجميع الحقوق والحريات المنصوص عليها في هذا الإعلان، دون أي تمييز، مثل التمييز بسبب العنصر، أو اللون، أو الجنس، أو اللغة، أو الدين، أو الرأي سياسيا وغير سياسي، أو الأصل الوطني أو الاجتماعي، أو الثروة، أو المولد أو حالة أخرى

The ruling in the artic regulate

A) **Elimination and prohibition of disparity among individuals of any kind based on religious racial , political grounds or others.**
B) **Elimination and prohibition of discrimination among people based on the political state and dominance of a country whether or not**

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

المادة 3 لكل فرد الحق في الحياة والحرية وفي الأمان على شخصه

The legal ruling in the article under regulation

A) **Establishing an individual right in life and survival**
B) **Determining man's rights to live safely**
C) **Determining man rights in freedom in a wider sense**

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave

لمادة 4. لا يجوز استعباد أي شخص،ووضعة في العبودية

The legal ruling in the article under regulation

A) **Prohibition and discrimination of slavery and servitude**
B) **Prohibition of slave trade**

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

المادة 5 لا يجوز إخضاع أحد للتعذيب ولا للمعاملة أو العقوبة القاسية أو اللاإنسانية أو المهينة

The legal ruling in the article under regulation

A) **Prohibition of torture**
B) **Abolishing in human treatment**
C) **Prohibiting using cruelty or subjecting individuals to injury or punishment**
D) **This article means in particular abolishing torture in human treatment ,prosecution and waste of dignity and forms of cruelty which citizen in world countries suffer.**

Article 6 of the UDHR states that "Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law", regardless of whether they are citizens or immigrants, students or tourists, workers or refugees, or any other group

لكل شخص الحق في أن يُعترف به في كل مكان كشخص أمام القانون"، بغض النظر عما إذا كان مواطناً أو مهاجراً، أو طلاباً أو سائحين، أو عمالاً أو " لاجئين، أو أي شخص آخر

The legal ruling in the article under regulation

A) **Admitting the legal competency and recognition for each individual**
B) **Prohibition of civil death rules which were among the prevalent legal system in the ancient ages .**

Article 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination

المادة 7 الجميع متساوون أمام القانون، ولهم الحق دون أي تمييز في التمتع بحماية القانون على قدم المساواة. يحق للجميع التمتع بحماية متساوية ضد أي تمييز ينتهك هذا الإعلان وضد أي تحريض على هذا التمييز

The legal ruling in the article under regulation

- **a) Admitting the equality protection before the law**
- **b) equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration.**

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

المادة 8 لكل شخص الحق في الحصول على تعويض فعال أمام المحاكم الوطنية المختصة عن الأفعال التي تنتهك الحقوق الأساسية التي يمنحها له الدستور أو القانون.

The legal ruling in the article under regulation

This article **determines the necessity of effective legal means in all legal system for the member countries that provide protection against violation of fundamental basic rights for each individual**

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

لا يجوز القبض على أحد أو حجزه أو نفيه تعسفا : المادة 9

The legal ruling in the article under regulation

a) Prohibition of arrest or detention of individuals without a jury

B) Prohibition of abolishing exile of individuals from their countries based on prosecution or tyranny

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

لكل فرد الحق، على قدم المساواة الكاملة، في محاكمة عادلة وعلنية أمام محكمة مستقلة ومحايدة، للفصل في حقوقه والتزاماته وفي أي تهمة جنائية توجه إليه.

a) This article determines the individual's rights to have a justice public hearing concerning any criminal charges against him

B)any one charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until verdict guilty according to law in a public trial at which he is supposed to have all the guarantees necessary for his defiance

C)no one will be held guilty of any penal code offence on account of any act or act of omission which constitute a penal offence according to national or internal law at the time it was committed no shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offense was committed.

Article 11

Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

لكل شخص متهم بجريمة أن يعتبر بريئا إلى أن تثبت إدانته قانونا في محاكمة علنية تؤمن له فيها جميع الضمانات اللازمة للدفاع عن نفسه.

This article confirms the following issues

A) Determining the principle that the charged person is deemed innocent till his conviction is proven in a justice hearing endowed with all the law guarantees.

B) Deterring the principal that no crime or penalty unless based on a formal legal rule indicating the occurrence of the offence this is an integral article to article no,5,9,10,11

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks

المادة 12

لا يجوز تعريض أحد لتدخل تعسفي في حياته الخاصة أو أسرته أو مسكنه أو مراسلاته، ولا لحملات تمس شرفه وسمعته. ولكل فرد الحق في حماية القانون من مثل هذا التدخل أو الاعتداءات

This article stipulate the protection of man's private life and the necessity of stipulating legal rulings to achieve this purpose

Article 13

Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country

المادة 13

لكل فرد الحق في حرية التنقل والإقامة داخل حدود كل دولة. لكل فرد الحق في مغادرة أي بلد، بما في ذلك بلده، والعودة إلى بلده

The legal ruling in the article under regulation

a) The freedom of residence and movement within the borders of each country

B) The freedom to leave any country and return to it without prohibition

Article 14

Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

المادة 14

لكل فرد الحق في التماس اللجوء في بلدان أخرى والتمتع به هرباً من الاضطهاد. ولا يجوز التذرع بهذا الحق في حالة الملاحقات القضائية التي تنشأ بالفعل عن جرائم غير سياسية أو عن أعمال تتعارض مع مقاصد الأمم المتحدة ومبادئها.

The legal ruling in the article under regulation

First This article determines the right of political a asylum to another country for every person but under three conditions

First this right must determine juristically by the courts of the other country

Secondly the motive of this refuge to asylum to other country should not be in conflict politically with the objectives and principles of the United Nations by which this declaration is issued

Thirdly

This right is not be enjoyed by convicts or disputes in the issue other than political ones (criminal or civil issues)

Article 15

Everyone has the right to a nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

المادة 15

لكل فرد الحق في الحصول على جنسية. ولا يجوز حرمان أحد من جنسيته تعسفاً أو إنكار حقه في تغيير جنسيته.

The legal ruling in the article under regulation

This article stipulates the necessity that every individual in the international society enjoys a nationality or belongs to a country so this article stipulate the prohibition od depriving individuals from their nationalities after acquiring them in addition it indicates the determination of man's right in changing his nationality to another country .

Article 16

Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

المادة 16

للرجال والنساء، عند بلوغهم سن البلوغ، دون أي قيد بسبب العرق أو الجنسية أو الدين، الحق في الزواج وتأسيس أسرة. ولهما حقوق متساوية عند الزواج وأثناء الزواج وعند فسخه

This article regulate some legal rulings concerning the family after determining the right of establishing a family by the right of marriage for all individuals and elimination of all limitations of religion and racial discrimination ,it stipulates the quality principle in rights among its both parties weather when arranging it or nullifying it this article stipulate the necessity of stipulating the necessary legislations in all the national laws through the different countries and the civil society together

Article 17

Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

المادة 17

This articles determines an individual's right in property weather alone or in associations with others ,it prohibits the abolishing or confiscation of an individual's property unjustly ,hence it is noted that some member countries in the united nations that approved and signed the declaration that includes this articles were among the countries

adopting the extremist communism discipline that do not believe in the individual property within its internal rulings and its internal system does not permit its existence.

لكل شخص الحق في التملك بمفرده أو بالاشتراك مع آخرين. ولا يجوز حرمان أحد من ملكيته تعسفاً.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

المادة 18

لكل فرد الحق في حرية الفكر والضمير والدين؛ ويشمل هذا الحق حريته في تغيير دينه أو معتقده، وحريته في إظهار دينه أو معتقده بالتدريس والممارسة والعبادة وإقامة الشعائر، سواء بمفرده أو مع جماعة وأمام الملأ أو على حدة

This article stipulates the individual night in the Following: Freedom of thought Freedom of all limitations of any sort b) Religious freedom which includes the following. 1- choice of religion or belief 2- Right of Changing religion or belief at any time without any prosecution or penalty. 3. Freedom of an individual to practice. The rituals or his own Worshiped or religion in publicly. 4- Freedom of an individual in studying issues of his own religion or in association with others. 5- Freedom of discussing matters related to religious believe, and observance of its issues. 6-this article related to religious freedom is among the declaration articles and is consider the most important one as the religious dispute among individual is responsible for most wars and disputes among Countries.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers

المادة 19

لكل فرد الحق في حرية الرأي والتعبير؛ ويشمل هذا الحق حرية اعتناق الآراء دون أي تدخل، واستقاء الأنباء والأفكار وتلقيها وإذاعتها بأية وسيلة ودونما اعتبار للحد.

This article determines,

a) **the right of an individual of freedom of opinion and Expression, the night to express one's opinion of any kind and express it and hold it or the rest of his views without any interference of others of different opinions and regardless of political frontiers**
b) **the night of an individual to receive Information and ideas which he desires and seeks through all Means and without any hindrance due to political boarder and international entities (the universality of ideas)**
c) **This article was and still in conflict with actual practical application due to the economic interests or political security requirements.**

Article 20

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

لمادة 20

لكل شخص الحق في حرية التجمع السلمي وتكوين الجمعيات. ولا يجوز إجبار أي شخص على الانضمام إلى جمعية

This article determines the Complete right of an individual to join or belong to a group or party of any nature objective and of any field of activity. This article determines man's freedom and right in not joining for instance the states organizations and parties as happing in some dictatorial system, this article Completes what was raised

before of the determination of an Individual freedom of though and opinion

It is noted that this article in turn is Considerably ineffective in most of the

Third World Countries for example in Egypt, no group of individual Can form a party or an association except after referring to the Concerned States authorities and legally regulated and stipulated in addition a group of individuals whose number exceeds ten Cannot hold a meeting except after obtaining permission in advance and an approval from the security authorities.

Article 21

Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

المادة 21

لكل فرد الحق في المشاركة في حكومة بلاده، مباشرة أو من خلال ممثلين يتم اختيارهم بحرية. لكل فرد الحق في تقلد الوظائف العامة في بلاده على قدم المساواة.

This article regulates the authority and rule in different countries and is concerned with the regulation of political life through respecting the following rulings : Determing every individual's night in ruling his Country either directly or indirectly through his elected representatives in a free right elections or through any other method, honestly express ing the Well of individuals concerning this right is Considerably ineffective in many of the third world countries whose people suffer prosecution Counterfeiting of well and absence of participation in ruling of countries. b) The individual's right in working in public Service fields in his country on equal stander with other citizen! This right requires the availability of work opportunities for all Citizens So as to allow for freedom of choice and this is matter its greatly doubt its mere existence in the Third world which suffers un employment. Stipulation that the government and authority of a country are a frank expression of the well of their nation's this requires the availability of liberal democratic honorable elections Conducted through following specific procedures that leads to achieving equality and equal opportunities among individuals parties and Communities or through real elections expressing the will of voters. These are rules which remain for a half a century of trial manifestation the Expectations of the third world nations suffering the chains of tyrant governments. These government do not believe in any of the rulings adapted by the ancients for ages in Athens and which the world followed since old date and were among causes the welfare of the world nations following them.

22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality

لكل فرد، باعتباره عضوا في المجتمع، الحق في الضمان الاجتماعي، وله الحق في تحقيق الحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية التي لا غنى عنها لحياة الإنسان، من خلال الجهد الوطني والتعاون الدولي وبما يتفق مع تنظيم كل دولة ومواردها. كرامته والتطور الحر لشخصيته

The determination of every individual in society in social security or guarantee as a required economic and social right for his dignity and person. In addition the article determines the necessity of an international co-operation next to the domestic national organization in order to provide the resources for this right

Article 23

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

لكل شخص الحق في العمل، وفي حرية اختياره، وفي ظروف عمل عادلة ومواتية، وفي الحماية من البطالة. لكل فرد، دون أي تمييز، الحق في الحصول على أجر متساو مقابل العمل المتساوي.

Everyone who works has the right to Just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity and supplemented if necessary by other means of social protection.. Everyone has the right to form and join Trade Unions for the protections of his interests this article is related to the right of labor and organization through a group of necessary fundamentals that should be followed

(a) Determination of an individual right to Work.

(b) Determination of individual to choose his Work, individual's right to be protected against unemployment

c) The necessity of proving the appropriate work Conditions the right to of an individual to obtain a salary equivalent to his effort)

d) The necessity of providing Justice in wages among individuals

e) The necessity n of providing means of social protection for the employed individuals in order to maintain their human dignity an -and providing an honorable life for him and his family.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

لكل فرد الحق في الراحة وأوقات الفراغ، بما في ذلك تحديد معقول لساعات العمل والحصول على إجازات دورية مدفوعة الأجر.

This article deals with a group of nights concerned with the humanity and dignity of a person through determining the number of reasonable work hours while permitting vacations and paid periodical, holidays so that the individual has leisure times which he could spent resting or any Other purposes that provides him with the joy of life

Article 25 every one has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well! being of himself and of his family including food clothing housing and Medical Care and necessary socials services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment ,sickness disability widowhood old age, this article dealt with two groups of Rulings (a) the first group determination every ,individual in an appropriate level of living and social security. We have mentioned before some other articles which regulated these nights Concerned with maintaining man's dignity.

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being

Of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and

necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment,

sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children,

Whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

لكل فرد الحق في مستوى من المعيشة يكفي لضمان الصحة والرفاهية (1

لنفسه ولأسرته، بما في ذلك المأكل والملبس والمسكن والرعاية الطبية

الخدمات الاجتماعية الضرورية، والحق في الأمان في حالة البطالة،

المرض أو العجز أو الترمل أو الشيخوخة أو غيرها من الظروف التي تفتقر إلى سبل العيش

خارجة عن إرادته.

(2)

للأمومة والطفولة الحق في الرعاية والمساعدة

يتمتع جميع الأطفال،

، سواء ولدوا داخل إطار الزواج أو خارجه، بنفس الحماية الاجتماعية

Article 26

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

لكل شخص الحق في التعليم. يجب أن يكون التعليم مجانياً، على الأقل في المرحلتين الابتدائية والأساسية. ويكون التعليم الابتدائي إلزاميا. يجب إتاحة التعليم الفني والمهني بشكل عام، ويجب أن يكون التعليم العالي متاحًا للجميع على قدم المساواة على أساس الجدارة.

Article 27

Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

المادة 27

لكل فرد الحق في حماية المصالح المعنوية والمادية الناجمة عن أي إنتاج علمي أو أدبي أو فني من صنعه

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

المادة 28

لكل فرد حق التمتع بنظام اجتماعي ودولي يمكن أن تتحقق في ظله الحقوق والحريات المنصوص عليها في هذا الإعلان بالكامل.

Article 29

Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

المادة 29

على كل فرد واجبات تجاه المجتمع الذي فيه وحده يمكن تحقيق النمو الحر والكامل لشخصيته.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein

المادة 30

لا يجوز تفسير أي شيء في هذا الإعلان على أنه يعني ضمناً لأي دولة أو مجموعة أو شخص أي حق في المشاركة في أي نشاط أو القيام بأي عمل يهدف إلى تدمير أي من الحقوق والحريات المنصوص عليها في هذا الإعلان.